

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
By A. G. HODGES & CO.,
STATE PRINTERS,
AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.
By C. A. Wickliffe, S. Turner, & S. S. Nicholas, COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
PROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
Just published and may be obtained at THIS OFFICE, OR AT WM. M. TODD'S BOOK STORE.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT THE CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY, (OFFICIAL REPORT.)
Now published and for sale at the Commonwealth Office, on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.
The work contains 1320 pages, and is bound in the best quality binding.

MONROE & LOGAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OFFICE on the East side of Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.
April 11, 1855-56.

GEORGE STEALEY, CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.
Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 22 Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 14, 1855-56.

WALL & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.
OFFICE, Third Street, Opposite South City Hall, W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the County Courts at Frankfort.
May 5, 1855-56.

JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
R. F. TAYLOR, J. C. CHITTENDEN, Gov. L. V. POWELL, Hon. JAMES HARRIS, TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky. G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1855-56.

SHARP, SMITH & CO., ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 99, Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Aug. 25, 1854-55.

JOHN W. APPELGATE, Attorney and Commissioner to take Depositions,
Notary Public, and Commissioner to take Depositions, Powers of Attorney, &c., for Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, and New York.
Office, North-East corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 11, 1850.

T. N. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is in the Court House, near E. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1854-55.

MORTON & GRISWOLD, Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers,
Main street, Louisville, Ky.
We constantly on hand a complete assortment of H. W. Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
April 1, 1855-56.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1854-55.

JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, near Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.
Oct. 28, 1855.

MOREHEAD & BROWN, Partners in the PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business connected to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business.
Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852-53.

JOHN A. MONROE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice Law in the Courts held in Frankfort and adjoining counties. He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
Office, Federal Court Clerk's Office, Old Bank, Frankfort, June 6, 1853-54.

JOHN C. HERNDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
Office, Federal Court Clerk's Office, Old Bank, Frankfort, June 6, 1853-54.

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Office, Federal Court Clerk's Office, Old Bank, Frankfort, June 6, 1853-54.

C. PROAL, PREMIUM Saddle, Harness and Trunk Warehouse,
Number sixty-one, Third Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.
C. G. GRAHAM, Agent.
April 6-5m.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

I am now receiving my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of:
Overcoats, Business Pants, Dress Frocks, Business Vests, Dress Pants, Under Shirts, Dress Vests, Drawers, Business Coats, Half Hose, Shirt Collars, &c., &c.
My entire stock of Clothing was got up by the celebrated establishment of W. T. Jennings & Co., New York, and are WARRANTED to be made in the MOST APPROVED STYLE AND MANNER.
Persons wishing to purchase, and all others, are invited to call and examine my stock.
Sept. 26, 1855. JOHN M. TODD.

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.
WEILER & GETZ, HAVING taken the corner room in the new building of Mr. Bacon, have opened an entirely new stock of Ready-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Umbrellas, &c., which they will sell at prices lower than ever before offered in this market. They invite all to give them a call, as they are confident of being able to please both in the quality and price of their goods.
September 12, 1855.

JOHN M. TODD, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, WALKING CANES, UMBRELLAS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., &c.
HODGES' BUILDING, ST. CLAIR ST., Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE proprietor having purchased none but the best articles, and such as he can warrant, hopes by strict attention to business, and polite attention to his customers, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. The need of such an establishment has been long felt in this city.
April 4, 1855.

COACH FACTORY.
THE proprietor having purchased none but the best articles, and such as he can warrant, hopes by strict attention to business, and polite attention to his customers, to receive a liberal share of public patronage. The need of such an establishment has been long felt in this city.
April 4, 1855.

**HEMING & QUIN, KEYS constantly on hand a fine assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the sole right of the "Everett" Patent Carriage, for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and Garrard.
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages, next door to Piers' son's Confectionery, a large and well selected assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, just imported from the East, and equaling if not surpassing in variety, elegance of style and newness, any ever before offered in this market. These articles are all new, having been purchased only a few days since from the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and a mode in pattern. The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of Carriages, for both ladies and gentlemen's wear, selected for summer use, and to their superb stock of Hats, of every shape and hue, from the recherche white silk ventilated head-piece, as light, cool and poetic as a fairy's dream, to the woolen skull-cap, or a 20 cent straw hat. Their stock of Boots and Stationery is large and well selected. The public are invited to call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it to their advantage.
Frankfort, March 22, 1854-55.**

NOTICE!
FOR the information of my customers and the public I subjoin my terms, in order that persons having accounts with me may be prepared to settle them upon presentation.
TERMS:
All running accounts, for which arrangements for credit have been made, are due and payable on the 1st of January, 1st of May, 1st of September, and 1st of December. All charges, where no credit has been agreed upon, will be considered cash transactions, due and payable upon presentation. Interest charged on accounts not paid at maturity.
Flour and seeds strictly cash.
Jan. 3.

Frankfort Normal School for Boys, FRANKFORT, KY.
THE next Session of this Institution will open on the second Monday of September, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Henry as an office, on Ann street, south of Main. Tuition per session of 20 weeks as heretofore, in the primary, junior, and senior departments, \$10, \$15 and \$20, respectively.
SIDNEY WILBUR, Secy. 1855-56.

TAYLOR, SHELBY & CO., BANKERS.
WE have this day opened an Office in the city of Lexington, for the purpose of transacting
A General Banking, Exchange, and Collecting Business.
We are at all times prepared to check upon the principal cities of the United States, and to make collections thereon. We will allow interest on deposits, to be withdrawn at pleasure, and transact whatever business is generally connected with private banking.
Approved paper can be cashed at any time during office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Oct. 22, 1855.

DENTAL SURGERY, BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanly will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office, at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
I HAVE a splendid stock of the above goods for Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, and Servants, which I will sell as low as any house in Frankfort. Call and examine before you purchase at HUMPHREY EVANS' Nov. 21, 1855. Shoe and Book Store.

Colognes, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, &c.
A FINE assortment of Colognes, Perfumery, Toilet Soap and Toilet articles.
V. S. WEST & CO.
December 7.

Wool Hats and Caps for Negroes, very low.
HUMPHREY EVANS' Nov. 21.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

WILLIAM CRAIK,
Opposite the Post-Office, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monuments, Tombstones, &c., I will continue to furnish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombstones, Headstones, Cemetery Posts, Marble Tubs, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carvers in Philadelphia, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frankfort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.
Call and See.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.
I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and will furnish the work at manufacturers price.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
The Office of this Company has been removed to Pinkerton's Drug Store on Main Street, in Hanna's new building.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OUR Messenger and Express will leave Frankfort for Louisville at 10 minutes before 8 A. M.; and for Lexington will leave at 5 3/4 o'clock P. M. and from Lexington and East of that point at 7 3/4 o'clock A. M.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO. G. W. OWEN, Agent, Frankfort.
Dec. 26, 1855-56.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, LITHGOW & HUTCHESON.
WE would respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that we have opened a shop two doors from the Wooden Bridge, and next door to G. J. Monroe's Law Office, where we are prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to our care; all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will not be disappointed.
Dec. 5, 1855-56.

Dissolution.
THE co-partnership existing heretofore under the style and firm of Todd & Goodwin, in the Confectionery and Grocery business, was dissolved this day by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the late firm, are requested to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the firm will please present them for settlement. H. L. Goodwin retires from the concern, and the firm of Todd & Goodwin is authorized to use the name of the firm in settling accounts.
Aug. 1, '55. Aug. 15. DARNEY TODD, HUGH L. GOODWIN.

DABNEY TODD, WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER, CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES,
ST. CLAIR ST., BETWEEN MAIN & BROADWAY, (T. P. Pierson's Old Stand.) FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
KEEPS constantly on hand a full selection of Confectioneries, Toys, Fancy Articles, and Groceries, which he will sell at his old friends and customers. Aug. 15, 1855-56.

BOOK BINDING.
A. C. KEESE informs his friends and former customers, that having resigned his health, he has purchased the stock of H. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to the management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled in any pattern, and of every best quality of paper.
IF BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
IF Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.
Frankfort, July 31, 1854-73-55.

CAPITAL HOTEL, JOHN T. ROBERTS, Proprietor, FRANKFORT, KY.
Nov. 7, 1855.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVING returned to my former Tavern Stand, at the South end of the Bridge, I have fitted it up and now have it in good order, to accommodate any who may favor me with a call. Travelers, transient visitors, and boarders may rely on all care being taken to render them comfortable.
A few Members of the Legislature can find comfortable and quiet boarding during the coming session, in all cases my bills will be moderate.
I have also attached a good stable and careful ostler.
Nov. 9, 1855-5m. [Yeoman copy.] R. T. COLEMAN.

MANSION HOUSE, Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in the old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.
May 22, 1855. BEN. LUCKETT.

FRANKFORT HOTEL, Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.
THE undersigned having taken this well known house (formerly occupied by J. T. Luckett) and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.
June 18, 1855-56. J. B. WASSON.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, GAINES & PAGE.
I HAVE just received a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, of every description. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as small profits and quick sales are my motto.
In addition to our large stock of goods we have on hand a large supply of Hats and Caps, which we will sell at reduced prices.
September 10, 1855.

STRANGE DEVELOPMENT.
SCIENTIFIC Men are daily bringing to light new inventions, and the march of progress is onward; persons, hitherto, or becoming so, will be pleased to learn that Science and long research combined, have brought before the public the greatest wonder of the AGE, in the article of EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE. Sold by C. E. FARMER & Co., Proprietors, No. 37, Superior St., Cleveland, O.
May 3, 1854-5f.

To Owners of Georgia Land.
HAVING associated myself with W. C. Nesbit, of Hawesville, Ky., to sell Georgia lands on commission at private sale, we offer our services to owners of such lands, and to act as agents to protect the same from taxes and fraudulent titles.
Owners living out of the State are continually losing their lands by taxes or intruders under false titles, and it is the interest of owners to have an agent in the State to protect their lands.
J. C. EDWARDS, of Macon, Georgia. W. C. NESBIT, of Hawesville, Ky.

Gov. H. V. JOHNSON, Millersville, Ga.; Col. POLAKI, Holly, Macon, Ga.; Col. Y. T. WATKINS, Macon, Ga.
March 19, 1855-5f.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED intending to leave the State, for private sale his Steam Saw Mill, situated one mile above Frankfort, with ten acres of ground attached.
The Mill has one upright saw with lathe saws attached, all of the latest improvements and in good order. The Mill is well located with a good run of custom. The lathe, for which there is a great demand, will pay a large portion of the running expenses. Those wishing to engage in the business would do well to call and examine for themselves.
GILL & WATSON, Frankfort, Sept. 12-5f. [Yeoman copy.]

Call Style of Hats.
Hayes, Craig & Co's and Oakford's, "Premium" Hat manufactured in the U.S. Call and see them. Sept. 10.

TODD'S BOOKSTORE, No. 1, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

I HAVE had the above named establishment newly refitted, and have just received my FALL AND WINTER supply of:
Books, Stationery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., WM. M. TODD.
Which persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell upon as favorable terms as any other house in the city.
Oct. 24, 1855.

H. R. MILLER.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort, and the public generally, that he has taken the Tin Shop formerly occupied by his father, and intends carrying on the
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Manufacturing in all its various branches. He will also keep on hand the best HEATING AND COOKING STOVES in the Western country. All kinds of job work executed with neatness and dispatch, and at a durable manner or no pay required. He pledges himself to do work on as good terms as any house in the city, and hopes by prompt attention to business, to receive a fair share of the public patronage.
Metallic Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c. Done in the best and most workmanlike manner on reasonable terms.
Shop on Broadway street, West side, opposite the Capital Square.
Dec. 21, 1855-5f. H. R. MILLER.

NEW GOODS!
BAKER & RUNYAN, ST. CLAIR STREET, TWO DOORS FROM POST OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY.
ARE now receiving their usual large and splendid supply of Fancy and Staple, Fall and Winter Dry Goods, also new style Silk and Straw Bonnets, a large assortment of Hats, Boots and Shoes, and furnishing goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Spool Wools, Socks, all which they will sell for cash or to prompt paying customers on the usual time. They invite all to come and examine their stock, certainly the most general and complete that can be found in this city.
Sept. 14, 1855-56.

WM. H. GRAINGER, PHOENIX FOUNDRY.
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, Louisville, Ky.
MANUFACTURES Steam Engines for Grist, Saw, and other purposes. Also, Corn Cocks, Spool Wools, Socks, all which they will sell for cash or to prompt paying customers on the usual time. They invite all to come and examine their stock, certainly the most general and complete that can be found in this city.
Sept. 14, 1855-56.

NEW BUSINESS.
THE undersigned has taken the third room from the corner of Ann street on Main street, in J. H. HANNA'S Block of Buildings, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
He will also connect with the said business an AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, where may be found all the latest improvements in Agricultural Implements, as well as all descriptions of seeds raised by farmers in this vicinity. He hopes this enterprise will receive the encouragement of the farming community, upon whom he depends for the success of his business.
Consignments of Merchandise at Auction or private sale are solicited.
Jan. 19, 1855-5f. SAM. C. SAYRES.

**TATE & CHINN, HAVE opened in Bacon's new building on Main street, a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods of every description, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit. Their stock is one of the finest ever brought to the city, and selected with special regard to the wants of the community. They invite all their friends and the public in general to give them a call and examine their stock.
Sep. 14, 1855-5f.**

W. H. KEENE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND WAPPING STREETS, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
I have just received a large and choice assortment of Groceries, Wine, Liquors, &c., which he will sell at small profits for cash, or to prompt customers on usual terms. His stock is perhaps the largest in the city, and the best quality that can be purchased. Call, examine, and be convinced.
Aug. 23, 1855.

The Old Weiler House TO BE CLOSED OUT CHEAP!
THE STOCK OF CLOTHING at No. 2 Brown's building, St. Clair street, will be sold at extremely low prices, in order to close the concern. There is a fine stock of ready-made
Clothing, Underwear, &c., which will be sold very low for CASH, as the business must be closed.
All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward within sixty days and settle up, and those having claims against us will please present them immediately.
Oct. 19, 1855. CHAS. B. GETZ.

FINE LIQUORS.
HALF pipe superior Old Pale Brandy; 1 pipe superior Old Pale Brandy; 1 pipe fine Pale Brandy, F. Robins & Co.; 1 pipe fine Pale Brandy, Girard; 1 pipe fine London Brandy; 1 cask Old Madeira Wine; 1 cask Howard, March & Co., Madeira Wine; 1 cask Howard, March & Co., Madeira; 1 cask Pale Sherry Wine; 1 cask Old Port Whisky; 1 cask Old Port Whisky; 1 cases, (20 bottles) Still Catawba; 1 cases (40 bottles) Sparkling Catawba; 10 baskets (Holland) Champagne; 4 baskets (Great western) Champagne; 4 baskets (Ducal Grape) Champagne; 10 baskets (Assorted) Champagne; 10 bbls. Superior Old Whisky; 20 bbls. superior 3 year Old Whisky; 20 bbls. superior 2 year Old Whisky. On hand and for sale by the gallon, gallon or in glass, by
NOV. 15, 1855. GRAY & TODD.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that SAM'L. H. Dews, who was confined in the county jail of Boone county for the murder of Samuel Linderman, did, on the 29th October, 1855, escape from the jail said county, and is now going at large;
And, therefore, I, CHARLES F. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said Samuel H. Dews, and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from this date.
I HEREBY TESTIFY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, done at Frankfort, this 1st day of November, 1855, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Frankfort, this 1st day of November, 1855.
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Dews is about five feet two inches high, heavy built, large hands and feet, coarse sandy hair, and a sandy beard.
STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED intending to leave the State, for private sale his Steam Saw Mill, situated one mile above Frankfort, with ten acres of ground attached.
The Mill has one upright saw with lathe saws attached, all of the latest improvements and in good order. The Mill is well located with a good run of custom. The lathe, for which there is a great demand, will pay a large portion of the running expenses. Those wishing to engage in the business would do well to call and examine for themselves.
GILL & WATSON, Frankfort, Sept. 12-5f. [Yeoman copy.]

Call Style of Hats.
Hayes, Craig & Co's and Oakford's, "Premium" Hat manufactured in the U.S. Call and see them. Sept. 10.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
I HAVE just received a small lot of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN, consisting of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, OVERCOATS, JACKETS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c. Those who have children to clothe had better call early.
Sept. 25, 1855. JOHN M. TODD.

Sundries.
NAILS, Buckles, Baskets, Mackerel, Cigars, Tobacco, Cans, Sardines, Powder, Lead, Shot, Pepper, Spice, Candies, Soap, Indigo, Table Salt, Crackers, Soda, &c., &c.
Aug. 22, 1855. W. H. KEENE.

GAS FIXTURES.
KENNARD & CO., Lexington, Ky., beg leave to inform the citizens of Frankfort, that they have on hand a large stock of GAS FIXTURES, including 6, 4, and 3 light Chandeliers, and 2 light pendants, 3 fold, 4 fold and single Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.—all manufactured by Messrs. Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia, and will be sold as low as they can be had West of Philadelphia, and put up, if desired, in the best manner. We would also be pleased to RUN PIPE in stone, dwellings, or public houses, on the best possible terms, having superior workmen now engaged in the business for us in Lexington. We ask a call.
KENTON & CO., Lexington, Jan. 4, 1854-5f.

CHERRY PECTORAL, For the rapid cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.
Among the numerous discoveries of Science has increased in this generation to facilitate the business of Life—more its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto smothered from our midst thousands and thousands of years. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a Remedy has at length been found which can be relied on, to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following—and refer further enquiry to my American Almanac, which the agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these statements.
Office of Transportation, Laurens R. S. C., Aug. 4, 1855.
J. C. AYER, Dear Sir—My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever, (his throat was rotten, and he was so badly visited, he pronounced him a dead child. Having used your CHERRY PECTORAL, in California, in the winter of 1854, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, I found it a decided change for the better, and after three days use, he was able to eat and drink without pain.
I use in the above named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling the deepest gratitude, prompts me in addressing you these lines,—but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world.
I am yours, with great respect,
J. D. POWELL, Sup't. Trans. L. E. R. Rock Hill, (Summerset Co.) N. J., July 21, 1852.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
I HAVE just received a small lot of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN, consisting of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, OVERCOATS, JACKETS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c. Those who have children to clothe had better call early.
Sept. 25, 1855. JOHN M. TODD.

Sundries.
NAILS, Buckles, Baskets, Mackerel, Cigars, Tobacco, Cans, Sardines, Powder, Lead, Shot, Pepper, Spice, Candies, Soap, Indigo, Table Salt, Crackers, Soda, &c., &c.
Aug. 22, 1855. W. H. KEENE.

GAS FIXTURES.
KENNARD & CO., Lexington, Ky., beg leave to inform the citizens of Frankfort, that they have on hand a large stock of GAS FIXTURES, including 6, 4, and 3 light Chandeliers, and 2 light pendants, 3 fold, 4 fold and single Brackets, Drop Lights, &c.—all manufactured by Messrs. Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia, and will be sold as low as they can be had West of Philadelphia, and put up, if desired, in the best manner. We would also be pleased to RUN PIPE in stone, dwellings, or public houses, on the best possible terms, having superior workmen now engaged in the business for us in Lexington. We ask a call.
KENTON & CO., Lexington, Jan. 4, 1854-5f.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
I HAVE just received a small lot of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN, consisting of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, OVERCOATS, JACKETS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, &c. Those who have children to clothe had better call early.
Sept. 25, 1855. JOHN M. TODD.

Sundries.
NAILS, Buckles, Baskets, Mackerel, Cigars, Tobacco, Cans, Sardines, Powder, Lead, Shot, Pepper, Spice, Candies, Soap, Indigo, Table Salt, Crackers, Soda, &c., &c.
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Nurserymen, Fruit Growers & Farmers. THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL REVIEW: A JOURNAL OF SUBURBAN ART. SUPERBLY AND PROSPEROUSLY ILLUSTRATED. Devoted to the Advancement of the Rural Interests in America.

THIS is one of the latest and most elaborate works of the kind in the world. Rural Architecture forms one of the principal features. Each number contains from two to four engravings of model cottages, from designs by eminent and skillful architects. Space is also assigned to the tasteful art of Landscape Gardening; engraved plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to the peculiarities of different orders of architecture, beautify the work.
Engravings of new fruits, new flowers, new vegetables, &c., are illustrated, and described as soon as their respective qualities can be determined, forming the most complete and elegant Manual of Rural Husbandry ever attempted.
An experienced corps of practical writers, seven in number, are engaged to fill its columns.
It contains several large papers, and is printed on the finest superfine paper, manufactured expressly.
TERMS:—\$3 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Fifty cents per number on each subscriber allowed to those who pay by the year. \$1,000 will be distributed at the end of the year among those who send us the twenty largest lists of subscribers. These premiums will be paid in cash. The first premium will be \$500.
The following are selected from hundreds of similar notices, voluntarily contributed by contemporaneous publications:—
"The Horticultural Review deserves the most liberal patronage. It is not only eminently practical, but is written in a style that equals the best efforts of the late A. J. Downing.—Knechtelbach."—
"The most elegant and useful book of the kind that has ever come

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN M. BONNELL, of the Methodist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

PETITION.

Mr. WEIS—the petition of sundry citizens of Carter county, praying an appropriation to improve Little Sandy river: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. DeCOURCY—County Courts—a bill from the House for the benefit of William Marshall, jailer of Brecken county: rejected.

Same—a bill from the House for the benefit of Rowan county: passed.

Same—a bill from the House to regulate the fees of coroners: passed.

Allows the coroner \$6, and whatever expenses he may have incurred, upon each inquest held by him, upon his making out his account, specifying each item, to be paid out of the county levy.

Same—a bill fixing the compensation of sheriffs for collecting the revenue, and prescribing the time of paying the same into the Treasury: referred to the committee on Finance.

Same—a bill to change the time of paying the revenue into the Treasury: referred to the committee on Finance.

Same—a bill to change the time of paying the revenue of this Commonwealth to the 15th of January: laid on the table.

Same—a bill to change the time of holding the Quarterly Court of Henry county: passed.

Same—a bill to regulate the duties, and to provide for compensation of County Attorneys: placed in the order of the day.

Same—a bill to fix and regulate the fees of Constables, Justices of the Peace, and County Judges.

Amended so as to apply to Police Judges and Town Marshals.

Mr. BARLOW moved to lay the bill on the table: rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 17.

The bill was then placed in the order of the day.

Mr. BLAIN—County Courts—a bill from the House to change the time of holding the Quarterly Courts of Knox and Harlan counties: passed.

Same—a bill from the House giving certain powers to the Presiding Judge of Greenup county: passed.

Same—a bill to change the time of holding the Quarterly Courts of Harlan county: passed.

Same—a bill from the House to amend the law in relation to appeals from Justices of the Peace to Quarterly Courts: passed.

Mr. WADSWORTH—County Courts—a bill for the benefit of late sheriffs of Lewis county: passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate then took up the bill to prevent fraudulent assignments in trusts for creditors, and other fraudulent conveyances.

Mr. WALTON offered an amendment to the effect that debtors may prefer creditors who may have loaned them money: withdrawn.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 27; nays, 14.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BLAIN—Propositions and Grievances—a bill to establish an additional district in Christian county: passed.

Same—a bill prescribing the limits of the town of Flemingsburg: passed.

Same—a bill authorizing the establishment of a ferry in McLean county: passed.

Same—a bill to amend the charter and laws of the city of Newport and Covington: committee discharged.

Mr. DeCOURCY moved to reconsider the vote discharging the committee: rejected.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Barbour & Miller: laid on the table.

Same—a bill to add a part of Ohio county to the county of Daviess.

After some discussion, but before any vote was taken, the SPEAKER announced the special order, which was a bill in relation to the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the geological, mineralogical, chemical, topographical, and agricultural survey of the State.

Said bill reads as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the State Geologist be authorized to organize two topographical corps, by and with the consent of the Governor—one to operate in the western division of the State, and one in the eastern division—in order to carry forward the geological survey with as much dispatch as is consistent with accuracy and maintenance, so as to develop the mineral resources of the State, and at the same time construct geographical and geological maps, showing its geological and topographical features—commencing such surveys in the mineral regions of the State.

§ 2. That chemical analyses shall be made of all ores, minerals, rocks, marls, and other material of economic value; also the soils derived from the different geological formations, or such as present peculiar agricultural interest; also, all natural waters to which medicinal or deleterious influences may be ascribed.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the State Geologist and his assistants to continue the collection of all objects of geological, mineralogical, and scientific interest, to be placed in the State collection in the south-west room of the capitol.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the State Geologist to report, from time to time, to the Governor, all important discoveries, which shall be the same before the people during the recess of the Legislature, in some public journal.

§ 5. It shall further be the duty of the State Geologist to make to the Governor a full geological report of the discoveries and the operations of the geological corps, which report shall be printed and laid before the Legislature at their meeting in 1857 and 1858.

§ 6. It shall further be the duty of the State Geologist and the heads of the geological corps to communicate such information as may be obtained by them to the citizens of the State.

§ 7. That for the purpose of carrying into effect this act, a sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be expended within the next two years under the direction of the Governor: Provided, however, that the principal geologist shall not receive more than seven dollars per day for the time they are in actual service; and, provided that the survey shall be carried forward simultaneously in the eastern and western mineral regions of the State, by the topographical corps, while the geological reconnaissance is extended over the counties not yet explored by the principal geologist.

§ 8. Be it further enacted, That the principal geologist or such of his assistants as he shall authorize in writing shall have access to the records, plats, profiles, maps, and books and notes of all surveys of roads, canals, rivers, and railroads, which have or may hereafter be made in this State, with full authority to make such copies or extracts from the same as shall be deemed useful and necessary for facilitating and expediting the geological survey of the State.

§ 9. That so much of an act entitled an act to provide for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, approved March 6th, 1854, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby re-enacted: Provided, that so much of the third section of said act as requires the State Geologist or his assistants to deposit specimens of minerals, &c., in the clerk's office of the different counties, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. D. HOWARD SMITH moved to fill the blank with \$14,000.

After some discussion from Messrs. SMITH, BUCKNER, PALMER, WEIS, SUDUTH, BULLOCK, and others, the further consideration of said bill was postponed until Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The bill fixing the time of holding the Circuit Courts, that had passed the House with several amendments, was referred to the committee of thirteen.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate resumed the unfinished report of the committee on Propositions and Grievances, which was a bill adding a portion of Ohio county to Daviess.

The bill was then rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 25.

Same—a bill for the benefit of James Henderson, Jr., of Rockcastle county: rejected.

Same—a bill from the House to establish the county of Metcalfe.

[Established out of Union and Hopkins counties, and the county seat is called Barry.]

Messrs. BLAIN and HEADLEY advocated the passage of the bill, and Mr. BUCKNER opposed it.

Mr. WEIS moved the previous question: carried.

The bill was then rejected: yeas, 14; nays, 17.

SENATE BILL WITH HOUSE AMENDMENT.

A bill for the benefit of the heirs of Frank Quinn, deceased: amendment concurred in.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. BLAIN—Propositions and Grievances—a bill from the House for the benefit of Caswell Osburn and others, to enable them to protect themselves against milk sickness: passed.

Same—a bill from the House changing the line between the counties of Shelby and Oldham: passed—yeas, 24; nays, 8.

Same—a bill to change the time of holding the Lewis and Grayson Quarterly Courts: passed.

Mr. HOGAN—Religion—a bill regulating the holding of religious worship by colored persons.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House to aid in removing free negroes from this State to Liberia.

The question being taken the bill passed—yeas, 24; nays, 9.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1856.

Prayer by the Rev. JOHN M. BONNELL, of the Methodist Church.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Were presented and referred as follows:

Mr. CORBETT—a petition of sundry citizens of McCracken county for the establishing of a State road from Hopkinsville to Paducah; committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WALLER—a petition from citizens of Marshall county to same effect; same reference.

Mr. BOOKER—a remonstrance from sundry citizens of Washington county against the formation of a new county out of parts of Washington, Nelson, and Anderson: same reference.

Mr. NUTTALL presented the proceedings of a meeting of sundry citizens of Boone and Kenton counties praying for an appropriation from the public treasury to defray the expenses of A. K. Gaines and James Marshall in endeavoring to reclaim their fugitive slaves in Cincinnati, and for the raising, by tax, of a State fund to be appropriated to defraying expenses incurred by the citizens of Kentucky in such cases: referred to committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WINN—a petition from certain citizens of Barren county, praying for the establishment of a bank or branch of a bank, at Glasgow: committee on Banks.

HARRISBURG BANK.

On motion of Mr. SMEDLEY the House took up the bill from the Senate to amend the 21st section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Elizabethtown Savings Institution, and for other purposes, and to change the name of the Savings Institution of Harrisburg, to the Bank of Harrisburg: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. McELROY offered a resolution to the effect that on the 25th inst., all the standing committees of the House shall be discharged from the consideration of all business then remaining in their hands: rejected.

Mr. VANWINKLE moved to discharge the committee on Judiciary from the consideration of a bill for the benefit of R. M. Bradley and that the same be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. V. advocated and Mr. JAMES opposed the motion. It was then carried.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Was obtained and referred as follows:

Mr. WINN—a bill to incorporate the Barren County Turnpike Road Company: select committee of Messrs. WINN, BEAUCHAMP, and WORTHINGTON.

Mr. VANWINKLE—a bill to change the time of holding the Quarterly Court of Green county: select committee consisting of Messrs. Vanwinkle, Vaughan, and J. B. Anderson.

Mr. VANWINKLE—a bill for the benefit of Carroll & B. Anderson: select committee consisting of Messrs. George F. Lee, and McCampbell.

Mr. MAHAN—a bill to authorize the County Court of Whitley county to make changes in the location of the State road leading from London by way of Williamsburg to the Tennessee State line: select committee consisting of Messrs. Mahan, Long and Culton.

Mr. J. A. DUNCAN—a bill to change the time of holding the May Term of the Gallatin County Courts: select committee consisting of Messrs. J. A. Duncan, C. Duncan, and Richard Jones.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported from select committees.

Mr. ROGERS—a bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Johnson, late Sheriff of Laurel county: passed.

Mr. VANWINKLE—a bill to change the time of holding the terms of the Pulaski Quarterly Court: passed.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

The bill to prevent runaway marriages came up in order.

[The bill makes it felony to elope with and marry a white girl under the age of 18 years, without the consent of parent or guardian; in case of such marriage, the wife may obtain a divorce at any time before she arrives at the age of 21; and the husband shall not acquire any right in the property of the wife by such marriage, until the wife arrives at 21 years.]

Mr. WORTHINGTON advocated the bill at some length.

Mr. ROGERS moved to amend by striking out all that part of the bill which makes the elope-ment felony and confers the right of divorce upon the wife until 21.

Mr. R. briefly advocated the amendment, and Mr. MENZIES also made a few remarks in support of it.

Mr. M. J. COOK moved to lay the bill and amendment upon the table: carried—yeas, 43; nays, 40.

PLANTERS BANK.

The House proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to establish the Planters Bank of Kentucky (at Paducah) was rejected.

Mr. CORBETT advocated the motion to reconsider at some length.

The vote was then taken and resulted—yeas, 26; nays, 54.

So the House refused to reconsider.

FIDDLERS.

Mr. VANWINKLE, from the committee on Revised Statutes, reported the bill from the Senate to amend the several laws in relation to peddlers, with an amendment.

The amendment merely strikes out that clause of the bill which allows the fee for selling without license to be imposed by the Judge of a County Court.

Amendment adopted.

Mr. MENZIES moved to strike out \$10 and insert \$2, for every 100 voters in the county, as the charge for license.

Mr. VANWINKLE opposed the amendment. The charge proposed was quite too low. As a compromise he would be willing to say \$5.

Mr. McDOWELL FOGLE opposed the bill, and favored the amendment.

Mr. BEN BERRY advocated the bill, and opposed the amendment.

Mr. SMEDLEY spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. MENZIES advocated the bill and the amendment.

Mr. LUCIEN ANDERSON moved to lay the bill and amendment upon the table: rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 54.

Mr. MENZIES' amendment was then rejected.

Mr. RICHARDSON proposed to amend so as to except peddlers and peddlers of religious books, from the operation of the bill.

Mr. COCHRAN moved a substitute excepting all peddlers of books, periodicals, newspapers, &c.

Mr. MENZIES was opposed to the amendment in either shape.

Mr. COCHRAN advocated it.

Mr. CORBETT moved the previous question: rejected.

Messrs. G. B. COOK, and McELROY opposed the amendment and Mr. COCHRAN advocated his amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment and the amendment itself were then successively rejected.

On motion of Mr. VANWINKLE the bill was amended so as to make the act take effect on the first day of June.

Mr. ROGERS moved to except from the operation of the bill the agents of the American Bible and Tract Societies: rejected.

After the bill was ordered to a third reading, Mr. MARSHALL moved to amend by adding an engrossed rider, excepting from the operation of the law the agents of the American Bible and Tract Societies, or the collectors of any other religious society, provided they be citizens of Kentucky.

Mr. LEE advocated the amendment; he was much in favor of the bill, but could not vote for it without the amendment.

Mr. McELROY opposed the amendment. He would vote against the bill if it was adopted.

Mr. E. O. BROWN advocated the amendment. He would not vote for the bill without it.

It being suggested that the amendment was not sufficiently guarded, Mr. MARSHALL said he would withdraw it for the purpose of perfecting it.

The amendment being withdrawn.

The vote was then taken upon the passage of the bill and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Huston,) Baker, Beauchamp, Ben Berry, W. J. Berry, Booker, Bowling, Bradford, A. C. Brown, G. B. Cook, Corbin, Cotton, Dasher, G. Duncan, J. A. Duncan, Dunn, E. C. Harris, Hicks, J. J. Kinsler, P. Lee, Long, Lyon, McCampbell, McElroy, Menzies, Miller, Morrow, Pritchard, Speer, Spurr, Terry, T. Vanwinkle, Waller, Ware, Whiteley, Winn, Worsham, and Worthington—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, L. Anderson, J. B. Anderson, Anthony, Auxler, Bodley, Bohannon, E. O. Brown, Cecil, Clement, Cochran, M. J. Cook, G. B. Cook, G. Duncan, Elliott, J. M. Fogle, M. Fogle, G. G. Garrard, Goodloe, G. James, Gray, G. G. Hawkins, J. B. Little, P. Mahan, Marshall, McCreary, Montgomery, P. Lee, Richardson, Ricketts, Reiley, Rogers, Smedley, Vaughan, Wood, and Woods—45.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. SMEDLEY moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and upon that called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was not sustained.

On motion of Mr. MENZIES a call of the House was then ordered.

After some time, further proceedings upon the call were dispensed with.

Mr. MARSHALL withdrew the motion to reconsider.

Mr. MARSHALL renewed it.

Mr. SMEDLEY moved to lay the motion upon the table.

The vote upon this motion being taken, it was negatived—yeas 37; nays 53.

The vote by which the bill was lost was then reconsidered.

Mr. MENZIES moved to amend by way of engrossed rider, providing that when any citizen of Kentucky shall desire to sell and distribute books and pamphlets, tracts, or papers, a license for that purpose shall be granted to him by the County Judge, provided he is satisfied that he is of good moral character; and the person obtaining such license shall pay the clerk who issues it one dollar.

Mr. McELROY opposed the amendment. He could not vote for the bill if it was adopted.

Mr. MENZIES defended and advocated the amendment.

It was then adopted, and the vote being taken upon the passage of the bill as amended, it resulted—yeas 45; nays 43.

So the bill passed.

The House then took a recess until three o'clock.

[Proceedings of evening session in to-morrow's paper.]

REMARKS OF MR. GILLISS IN THE SENATE UPON THE RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gilliss said until recently he had been opposed to the removal of the seat of Government from its present position at Frankfort; more so, because he had formed the opinion that it would be proper to remove it to some other point in the Commonwealth—to what point, he would not indicate since Louisville was stricken from the resolution; for his own part he would prefer Louisville. The most powerful reason, the most potent argument, which had influenced his opinion in favor of the retention of the seat of Government at Frankfort had been found in the fact, that the citizens of Frankfort had invested their means largely in city property which would be rendered comparatively useless if the seat of Government should be removed from this city, and holding, as he did, that the long time which the seat of Government has remained here, secured to a sort of regard for the part of the State, and of the citizens of Frankfort, that the seat of Government should remain at Frankfort. His high appreciation of the people of Frankfort, their character for hospitality, for liberality, and public spirit, for real and intrinsic moral, and intellectual worth, for patriotism, and for all those ennobling traits that adorn the character of a people, which he has so long as the people of Frankfort expressed a desire to retain in that city the seat of Government to accord to them, that boon (provided it be a boon.) But contrary to the arguments already alluded to as establishing his opinion against the removal, he found in the circles in which he had moved from Frankfort since his sojourn here, that the citizens of this place do not seem to desire the Capital to remain here, that the meetings and sessions of the Legislature seem to be regarded as an incubus, or a blight upon the prosperity of Frankfort. That in the absence of the meetings of the Legislature, at Frankfort, and the Capital removed, she would draw pupils and students from every portion of the State, and from surrounding States, and result as a source of advancement of the interest of the city, by furnishing a desirable place for the meetings of the Legislature or the retention of the seat of Government. If this be true, and it may be—if it be not agreeably mutual on the part of the citizens of this city, and Legislators for this Commonwealth, that the Legislature should assemble here, then in God's name let us dissolve the partnership; I apprehend that would be mutual, and I for one am prepared to say for myself and my people, that I, and they are for the dissolution.

Sensors on this floor have attempted to treat this proposition, as a jest, some even to a point bordering on contempt. I, like the Senator from Grayson, am in earnest, and I take this occasion so to disclose myself, and to say to Senators that they may yet have to treat it at least with that respect which is due to the respectability of the Legislature, and the respectability of the people of Kentucky, upon a subject of such importance, and am upon which they have to be heard.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

[For the Commonwealth.]

The Shelby College Bill.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 22, 1856.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

Sir—There is at present an angry controversy going on in the "Commonwealth," between two writers, over the signatures of "Spectator" and "Vindex." I am ignorant of the identity of either these anonymous belligerents. But as a citizen of Shelby county, whose people are vitally interested in the bill for the relief of Shelby College, passed by the Senate, I feel constrained to notice some misrepresentations—(politeness forbids me to use harsher language)—that have been industriously circulated by the feed and "retained" attorneys of Walter Gregory, the lottery monger of Cincinnati; and put in print by "Spectator."

"Spectator" seems to think that unusual efforts have been made to pass this bill; and intimates that it is the result of a "conspiracy." Now, as one intimately connected with this application of the Trustees of Shelbyville for a restoration of the lottery resources of Shelby College for a sufficient length of time to meet the debt and accumulated interest now encumbering that Institution, and incurred on the faith of the act of 1847, and in a position to know all the movements of its friends, I say, that so far as my information extends, the statement of "Spectator" that "its friends have linked its destiny with that of several others now pending before the Legislature, some of which propose to drain the Treasury of large sums," is false. On the contrary, I know that a friend of the bill refused to exchange votes with an opponent, when the measure was asked to cast his vote for purely local, and involved no sacrifice of principle, save his repugnance to legalizing Shelby College, and the people of Shelby county ask no relief, except so far as the justice of their cause demands. Sustained by this alone, the fiercest opposition ever encountered by a local measure has been overcome in the Senate. Only on the merits of the case, do we hope for success in the House. If intrigue was our only means, it would be a reproach to our citizens, unskilled as they are in political representations, to desire of triumph, when opposed by the strongest combination that ever attempted to control the legislation of a State.

"Spectator" uses the following language in his article: "We are credibly informed, that the managers of Shelby College sold the privilege which they obtained under the act of 1847." This is a denial of a term intruder. If he had not denied the "sale," he would have been regarded as the argument of counsel for the defense. But we will only assume him to be the unbought friend of Gregory, as the whole allusion is for his benefit. However, this is not the only aspect of chicanery, that the statement bears upon its face. Notice that the "managers of Shelby College" are the persons who sold the privilege. This includes an indefinite number of individuals who have risen, culminated, and set, during the whole period of its academic history. The Trustees of the town do not propose to be bound by any contracts made by parties having no authority to make such contracts. This part of "Spectator's" communication is then answered, by saying, that the individuals who alone have the authority to sell the privilege, are the Trustees of the town. This is a denial of the fact, that the friends of Shelby College construe that act, and as some of the most distinguished lawyers in the State construe it, NEVER DID SELL THE PRIVILEGE. If money has been advanced by anybody, the remedy is obvious and easy against the person, or persons, to whom they were advanced; and no such considerations can be connected, legitimately, with the application of the Trustees of Shelbyville.

"Spectator" charges the friends of Shelby College with having drafted a bill designed to deceive the Legislature. This is an aspersion on the integrity of men whose characters are certainly as unsullied as that of this anonymous scribbler, and as false as it is malicious. We deny that the friends of Shelby College drafted any bill with the intention of deceiving the Legislature. The bill offered as a substitute for the original bill, once rejected by the Senate, was drafted by the friends of the bill, and was designed as a revision of the old act, and nothing more. Though not a lawyer, I am satisfied that it cannot be construed otherwise.

I have deemed the foregoing notice of "Spectator" demanded by every consideration of respect and personal honor. It is sufficient that the interests of our town and county should be opposed by such influences as the gold of a Cincinnati capitalist, purchased without a single consideration of those who have prosecuted this measure to the Legislature of Kentucky.

While I am occupying a place in your columns, permit me to say a few words on another subject: Mr. Woodson's Amendment.—It has been asked, why the amendment of Mr. TUCKER WOODSON to the bill for the benefit of Shelby College was refused by its friends, if they were sincere in their professions that a revision of the old act was only sought by the substitute offered in lieu of the original bill, once rejected by the Senate? This is easily answered:

1. To revive an act once repealed, the act should be so restored as to have the same efficiency that it once possessed. Otherwise it is no revision. Its life is not resuscitated. Mr. WOODSON's amendment gave the new managers, appointed in place of those named in the old grant, who have all died, no power to sell. This power was confined in the old managers, personally, by the act of 1847; and no provision was made for its exercise by their successors. Therefore, without such a grant to the new managers, the power to sell could not be exercised, and without this power the old act is ineffectual—for its most essential feature is omitted. Therefore, Mr. WOODSON's amendment was no revival of the old act.

2. The only object of the Trustees of Shelbyville, who apply for this relief, is to raise sufficient money to pay the debt of Shelby College; consequently they desire the "renewal" of the act of the proceeds to that purpose. An act approved Feb. 13, 1838, entitled, "an act for the benefit of Shelby College," directed its Trustees to invest in stocks the moneys raised by the lottery. Hence, in order to accomplish the purpose of the memorialists, the provision in the bill directing the managers to apply the proceeds to the immediate payment of the debt was necessary. Mr. WOODSON's amendment leaves it to the discretion of the Trustees, to apply the proceeds to any other purpose. Hence, the clause in the bill passed, "except so far as the provisions thereof may conflict with the provisions of this act." Again, there were amendments of the original act—particularly, the one approved February 1, 1838. Mr. WOODSON's amendment omitted the amendatory acts. Therefore, it was not a revision.

3. It is not contended, we believe, by any one, that the sections providing for the appointment of a commissioner, and the payment of a tax, give to the bill the features of a new act. It has been said that the bill is indefinite. Mr. WOODSON's amendment is not more definite. The amount to be raised by the old grant is limited to \$100,000. The provision for the appointment of a commissioner by the State, is to protect against any abuse in this direction by ascertaining when the amount is raised, and

COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

W. L. CALLENDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1856.

Single copies of the Daily Commonwealth, put up in wrappers, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Two Cents per copy.

Single copies of the Weekly Commonwealth, containing a synopsis of each week's proceedings, will be furnished to the members of the General Assembly at Four Cents per copy.

We are requested to state that the Governor's house will be opened for the reception of company on Monday evening next, from 8 until 11 o'clock; and on every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, during the same hours.

Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson for President and Vice President.

The heart of every American about Frankfort was thrilled with delight yesterday, when the news arrived that MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, and ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, of Tennessee, had been nominated by the American National Convention at Philadelphia, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. There are here, it is true, many friends of the indomitable DAVIS, many of the eloquent CATTRETT, but with the memory of Fillmore's Washington-like administration fresh in their hearts, they could not, if they would, repress a thrill of joy that so noble a leader was made the bearer of their patriotic banner. And, as the faces of the Americans brightened with joy, the countenances of their opponents sunk with disappointment and despair. The latter had been persuading themselves that the American party was about to suffer disruption, or be prostrated by the nomination of some man utterly distasteful to the Northern or to the Southern section of the party. But instead of this, they see that Millard Fillmore has been nominated by a vote almost unanimous. The man whom the conservative men of all sections and all parties, do in their hearts admire most of all living men, is called by acclamation to the leadership of the great army of Americanism, and is about to lead it to victory. They know that his political virtues, his conservative opinions, his great executive abilities, his self-sacrificing patriotism—are written, as it were, upon the firmament of heaven, where all men read it; that nothing truthfully can be said to his disadvantage; that he does not see how he is to be successfully assailed and opposed; and that they are disappointed and sad, and well they may be.

With scarcely less joy was received the nomination for the second office. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON—the adopted son, the political child, the private secretary, the bosom friend and confidant, and at last the executor, of the great Hero of New Orleans and Sage of the Hermitage; the patriotic Democrat who withstood disunionism and secessionism in his own party in the contest of 1850-51, and defended and supported the compromise which gave peace to his country—was a worthy companion to the man who, as President, signed the bills of that great adjustment, and carried them into effect with a calm and patriotic inflexibility of purpose, which equally disregarded the ravings of Northern Abolitionists and clamors of Southern Secessionists. Together they make a noble ticket. We could not wish for a better. Their nomination itself is an augury of success. Their names glow before us like the luminous cross in the heavens before the eyes of Constantine; and bear like it the significant words *tauta nika*—by this shall ye conquer. We congratulate our friends everywhere upon the result. The skies are bright. Success awaits us.

For the Commonwealth. Superintendent of Common Schools and his Residence at the Capital.

Our worthy Governor recommends in his message, we believe, that the State Superintendent of Education should reside at the Capital, for the more direct and efficient discharge of his duties. Everybody recognizes the justice of the suggestion. But the funds—that's the question. How shall he get an appropriation from our largely drained treasury?

Now we have heard a suggestion to meet the case, which may be worth attention. It seems to be a fixed fact, that the Superintendent should be a clergyman. Let it be so by law.

The State needs a Chaplain to his Legislature. The gentlemen who at present attend to that service, though willing to accommodate, do it at considerable sacrifice of their best time of the day for their ordinary closet study. Now why could not the Superintendent who must be here, and this winter been here nearly the whole session, attend to this duty? It is we believe, the custom to vote a complimentary appropriation of some two hundred dollars to the city ministers for their service. Why not let it go to the Superintendent, and be somewhat increased, for though it may seem a small matter, it is no light burden and use of time, and deserves a larger return.

Again, the State needs a Chaplain to the State Prison. The law requires \$500 for his services. The provision at present is the same as in regard to the Legislature; the different clergymen of the city are called upon for the service and are willing to do the best that circumstances admit of. But it often calls for sacrifice of other and more directly pledged duties—they would willingly so far as we have heard them say, see some one person take the sole responsibility. The compensation for this service, and especially for a man who would be able to give more personal attention to the prisoners than city Pastors can, would merit an additional appropriation.

Attaching these two offices to the Superintendent, the one say at \$300, and the Prison Chaplain at \$400, would bring up the salary of the Superintendent to a reasonable salary. It might be objected that the office of Superintendent is already as much as one man can fill. But we know that our present worthy and noble officer has had charge of and regularly ministered to a large church and yet faithfully discharged his duties so far as we have ever heard.

It is an object to have him reside at the Capital we think this may be a feasible plan for carrying it out without much if any additional expense to the State, and with advantage to him for whom the office of chaplain is designed.

BRACKEN CO., Feb. 15, 1856.

Col. L. J. BRADFORD—Dear Sir: I write you a few days since in reference to the appropriation for the education of the Imbecile, and Idiotic children. I hope you have read it, and I trust, with Sir William Temple, "though I may not wish to be informed you more than you know, I may yet have given you occasion to consider more than you do." I would it were so with the members of the Legislature who may oppose this bill. From what part of Kentucky will its opposers come? Shall there be a contention between law and sentiment, or will they go together? The people have already instructed their law-makers, to educate the poor, and with the advancing intelligence and civilization of this great Commonwealth, the land of statesmen, (of whom it is said, "Kentucky will have their ashes, but the world will have their fame") a State renowned for her chivalric spirit and high toned patriotism, a State whose southern feelings fire the hearts of her people with a benevolence and hospitality as glorious as it is bright. Will this Legislature go home and repudiate the appropriation for these poor Idiotic and Imbecile children upon whom, and upon whose parents, the hand of misfortune has fallen as the "canker of the worm that dieth not?"

We are creatures, it is said, of "circumstance" capable of doing much good, or much harm, and the prudent economy which should govern us in most things, should not so contract our natures as to cause us to forget those higher and nobler impulses which address themselves to the heart, the conscience.

It was an argument of the opposers to appropriations both in Europe and this country, where schools are now established, that the condition of that class of children would not be improved, and that different sections of the country varied so much in their plans of moral training and teaching, that no good would result from it. Now that time has demonstrated the progress of the pupils, and put to rest such opposition, where, and with what opposition will it meet?

Will its opponents, to make "consistency a jewel," oppose all commercial facilities, and all internal improvements. The Northern States have founded such institutions, and the progress of the pupils is wonderful to behold. Honor is due to those who have triumphed over obstacles and prejudices to emancipate the forlorn children from their bewildered and clouded intellect, and I assure you as one of energy.

"The wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to oppose them."

I trust, that your usual energy and talent will be brought to bear in this great, benevolent work, and that the words of those who sympathize may favor this appropriation like Aescles arrows, may "catch fire as they fly." It will be to thousands, as to me, the "unsinkable rock" in a fountain in a parched and sandy desert; the "ocean to the river of our thoughts." I have spent many months of bitter anguish in solitary places; I have gone into the church, the social circle, and the gay dance; I have wept as Naomi did for Ruth, when she said in that beautiful and eloquent language, "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go, where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried;" but the inward mind-stricken child followed me in all my windings. "Is there no balm in Gilead?"—"no physician there?" I could follow my child to the grave and feel that when I am called hence, there would be no wreck left behind. Time with its bitter memories would bind up the wound, but a child though living still dead, though dead still living, how deep the pang!

I may God forbid of this Legislature, as did Pythagoras for Philothea, "grant what is good for you whether you ask it, or ask it not, and withhold that which would be hurtful, even though you ask it most earnestly."

Murder and Accidental Death in Grant County.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., Feb. 23, 1856.

FRIEND CALLENDER: Yesterday, we lost two of the citizens of Grant County. Mr. Elijah Ford, who lived some 15 miles from this place, went out early in the morning to feed his sheep. His absence caused his family to become uneasy. Search being made, his body was found upon the premises, near Ten Mile creek, somewhat injured by the hogs. An inquest was held over his body to-day, and the verdict is that he was "murdered by some unknown person." There is not any clue as to who perpetrated the deed. It was known or believed that Mr. Ford would, about this time, receive about \$2,500; but, as stated, suspicion rests upon no one so far as is known. Mr. F. was, I understand, a worthy citizen.

Mr. Robert Williams, of this county, left home yesterday, about the middle of the day, with his wagon and team to do some hauling. Not returning, search was made, and about 8 o'clock last night his dead body was found under his wagon-bed, which had been turned over upon him, in the act, as is supposed, of his team's running away.

Thus, in one day, we have lost two good citizens, who were, in the morning of the same, in good health, in the strength of manhood and surrounded by all the circumstances that render life desirable.

Truly, it may be said, "we know not what a day will bring forth." The admonition is pertinent, which calls upon us "to watch;" for in such an hour as is not expected death may call for us. Yours, very respectfully, B. N. CARTER.

THE VOTE ON AND ABOUT THE NOMINATION.—We learn by telegraphic dispatches that just before the National Convention at Philadelphia commenced balloting, some Northern member moved a resolution declaring that they would nominate no candidate who was not in favor of prohibiting slavery North of 36.30. A motion was made to lay this resolution upon the table, and it was carried by 141 to 59.

In making the nomination Fillmore received 174 votes; Law 24; Raynor 14; McLean 13; Davis 10. The Kentucky delegation (except Gist and Shanklin) afterwards changed their votes to Fillmore. For Vice President the vote stood Donelson 151; Gardner 12; Raynor 8; Walker 8; Stewart, of Pa., 2. The nominations were declared with great applause.

We understand that the subject of the Shelby College lottery bill which has passed the Senate will be discussed before the House committee on Education, this evening at 7 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.—We received the following dispatch last night, by the House line: CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, P. M. Decision in fugitive slave case given this afternoon by Commissioner Pendery. Slaves remanded back.

CAPITAL HOTEL.—We learn from an old friend who has been sojourning at the Capital Hotel, Frankfort, that it is doing a flourishing business. He informs us that there is about six hundred guests stopping there at present. He speaks in the highest terms of Messrs. Roberts & Sneed, and says that they are attentive, accommodating and high gentlemen. Just the men to make travelers feel at home.

Mr. John N. Cutcher, the clerk, is highly spoken of as a polite and affable young gentleman, who is distinguished for his unflinching attention to the ladies. He is emphatically "a ladies man"—being handsome, urbane, and attentive. Persons visiting Frankfort will be well taken care of at the Capital Hotel.—*Lou. Times.*

(ADVERTISEMENT.) For the Commonwealth.

To "Vindex."

The burden of your song, as usual is the "Frankfort Clique, alias Cabal, alias Coalition." I have too high respect for the members of the present General Assembly to suppose that their minds can be drawn off from the real points in issue by this clap-net demagoguery. You are a citizen of Frankfort, and are endeavoring to defeat your infamous enemies, and you charge that the ground of their opposition is that it will injure the privilege which this city holds, and which they have sold to Walter Gregory. If all this were true, they are doing no more than the Rev. Wm. I. Waller did a few years since. When Henry College and Bacon College applied to the Legislature for the same privilege that Shelby College enjoyed under the act of 1837, the above Reverend gentleman was in the city of Frankfort, as the agent and friend of Walter Gregory, endeavoring to defeat the efforts of these institutions, and upon the veto of the bill for the benefit of Bacon College by Gov. Helm, he expressed his gratification in letters to his friend Gregory. This fact cannot and will not be denied by "Vindex," who knows whether they are true or false. How then, can the Reverend gentleman reconcile his hostility to Frankfort with his action in reference to Bacon and Henry Colleges? Had not these institutions the same rights that Shelby College had? The whole truth is that right and morality are different when viewed in reference to Dr. Waller and Shelby College from what they are generally regarded to be.

You seem to have taken special pains to place Walter Gregory in an unfavorable light before the Legislature and the public. He is said to have treated Dr. Waller and Shelby College with great injustice. He is said to have intended to practice deception and fraud from the first moment of his connection with them. Let Dr. Waller himself speak upon this point. In a letter to a certain gentleman, under date of December 23rd 1854, he used this language: "I regret that Gregory and myself have been such good friends of mine that I shall ever rejoice to hear of the good fortune of both of you."

In a letter written February 21st 1851 to Gregory he says: "In my present exigency I regard you as my most efficient and true friend." "Indeed I assure you of my entire confidence both in your kind dispositions and your sense of justice toward me."

In a letter of February 7th 1851 to Gregory he says: "I have implicit confidence in your honor and your kindness to Shelby College &c."

In a letter written as late as the 17th May, 1855, to Gregory, he says: "I have this moment learned, with some surprise, from a friend of mine, that he had understood that all communications between you and myself have been cut off. He heard this statement at Paris, Ky., a few days ago. I really was not aware of the fact." In a letter to Gregory, under date of November 17, 1849, Dr. Waller expresses gratification that he has reason to believe that Gregory is friendly to Shelby College, and that he (G.) would do anything in his power to advance its interests that would not compromise his own.

In a letter, dated January 2, 1854, to Gregory, he says: "I frankly declare that when in a hard place, I have more confidence in your generosity when you have the ability, than all others beside."

In the same letter he expresses the following (to us) novel sentiments in regard to Kentuckians: "The vast, generally, and it is certainly so in Kentucky, are too anxious to become rich to be generous."

With these continued repetitions of implicit confidence in the honor and integrity of Gregory, and in his liberal disposition and acts toward Dr. Waller and Shelby College, "Vindex" has the unflinching effrontery to speak of Gregory in severest terms as a fraudulent scoundrel. I do not, by this, intend to defend the character of Gregory. I know nothing of his character—it may be bad, and I will say that I cannot respect very highly any man who would earn his livelihood by engaging in lottery schemes. But bad as he is, or may be, he was, up to within a year past the bosom friend of Dr. Waller. I put this question to you, Mr. "Vindex," who is entitled to the most respect, Gregory, who makes no religious professions, and yet carries on lotteries—a man who professes to teach his fellow men the principles of virtue and morality, and who upholds those principles by a system which, in the judgment of almost every enlightened and upright mind, is the worst species of gambling?

"Do not, as some ungracious pastors do, show as the steep and thorny way to Heaven, whilst, like a puffed and reckless libertine, himself the primeval and detestable dalliance trends, And reeks not his own red."

You are asking the Legislature, Mr. "Vindex," to do what they have often refused and ought never to do, viz: to settle the rights of parties by the examination and determination of facts which are controverted, and which the judicial department of our government was not designed to do—yet you wish them to decide whether various contracts which have been entered into between Gregory and the friends of Shelby College are void or voidable. You wish them to decide whether "vested rights" have been violated or not. These with other legal questions you wish determined by the Legislative department of our government. Had all these matters been left to the Judiciary? If rights exist on one side, and are not asserted before that tribunal successfully? No you say, the Legislature must authorize you to disregard the contracts that have been made with Gregory—uproot the whole affair—and permit you to sell to a Baltimore company what you have sold to Gregory and have been paid in advance for it \$3000. It does not matter upon what contract this advance was made. It was made by which Gregory sold to the Legislature Gregory bought, and went towards the liquidation of the debts of Shelby College. This advance was made and received with the knowledge of the Trustees of Shelby College, because the last receipt which Dr. Waller gave on account of the advances is signed "William I. Waller, Agent of the Trustees of Shelby College."

Col. Roberts, before the Legislature, Dr. Waller and the Trustees of Shelby College, assert that Gregory has contracted with unnumbered persons, and they retain the advances, while they declare the contract under which they were received, is void. Shame upon such injustice, and inconsistency! If Gregory's contracts are void, let the Judiciary say so, and the Legislature should do nothing which will affect that judicial question. If, on the other hand, the rights of one who according to Dr. Waller himself, has always been a liberal and true friend to Shelby College and its immaculate (?) head.

Your code of morals, Mr. "Vindex," are such as to stink in the nostrils of every man having any regard for morality. You quote in terms of commendation an editorial from the Louisville Times, in which the benevolent institutions of the Old Fellows, Masons, &c., in our land are declared to be based upon the same principle as lotteries are. That editorial says: "In our benevolent societies the same thing is found. Two hundred men join together, and pay a contribution of \$10 each per year, with the understanding that if one, two, three, or ten of their number are disabled, the joint fund is to be given to their support; or if two or three of them number die, the same fund is to be given to the care of their widows and orphan children."

In your anxiety that the Legislature may enable a Minister of the Gospel to gamble himself out of debt, you are willing to cast unjust imputations upon benevolent institutions which have done more to relieve the wants and sufferings of the unfortunate than any institutions of any kind which have ever existed, save that of the Christian religion. You, sir, are entitled to the immortal infamy of comparing, for the first time, such institutions as the Old Fellows and Masons—to lottery schemes—which, as abstract propositions, all must admit to be immoral and wrong. Injustice by the friends of Shelby College towards these institutions is not found alone in approving this bill, but in a Louisville paper. In a letter dated February 21st, 1851, to Gregory, Dr. Waller says, "I am totally astonished that the friends of the Grand Lodge grant should have advocated the passage of the late grants—If it could be done without endangering your

plans, it would be a just requital to cast them overboard."

Oh! what a liberal man you are upon the present occasion. You wish all the lottery grants and what have been granted to share the same fate, and your Reverend leader was here before the Legislature of 1851, as the friend of Gregory, endeavoring to defeat the Bacon College, Bacon College, and Grant Lodge grants.

I should like to extend this communication further, but I fear that the public are already wearied with this newspaper warfare.

In conclusion, allow me to ask you again, Mr. "Vindex," how you progress with the coalition you have formed with persons having other measures before the Legislature? Will you deny this coalition? Are you not, besides, engaged with a Baltimore company to whom you expect to sell your grant if you obtain it? Let Dr. Waller himself speak. In a letter to Gregory as late as December 11th, 1855, he says, "A highly advantageous contingent arrangement has already been made with other parties. If our just expectations should be ratified by the Legislature, and if you choose to enter into any conflicts with this business your controversy will be with those parties—not with the trustees and myself."

You pretend, Mr. "Vindex," to be representing, in this movement, the wishes and feelings of the people of Shelby county. You are assuredly mistaken upon this point. The real people—the honest, unsophisticated, simple-hearted yeomanry of that county, cannot be in favor of licensing iniquity, rascality, and gambling. This is a movement on the part of Dr. Waller, his creditors, surrogates, and lawyers, and them alone. The people no doubt consent in a preamble to one of our old statutes, as follows:

"WHEREAS, many pernicious games, called lotteries, have been set up in this colony, which have a manifest tendency to the corruption of morals and the impoverishment of families; and whereas, such pernicious practices not only give opportunities to defraud the honest and industrious, but may be productive of all manner of vice, idleness, and immorality, and against the common good and welfare of the community."

SPECTATOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Piano Tuning. Persons desirous of having their Pianos put in order by a superior tuner, will be waited on in a few days by leaving their names immediately at Feb. 26—*tf.* TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Children's Fancy Dress Party.

The members of the Assembly Ball Club will give the Children a FANCY DRESS PARTY on Friday Evening Feb. 29th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. No Children's tickets of invitation given, all invited. Gentlemen's tickets \$2. Feb. 22—*td.*

American Order.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, No. 65, Jan. 2, 1856. The regular meetings of this Council are held in the upper room of the Court House on Wednesday night of each week at 7 o'clock. Members of the Legislature and other gentlemen visiting Frankfort, who are members of the American order, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Council, G. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Short Credit, Prompt Payment.

1st. Hereafter all accounts against my customers will be closed and settled on the first days of July and January of each year, and if accounts are not paid at those times, interest will be charged until they are paid. 2d. No credit for small amounts. Cash will be expected from all, except those who have regular accounts with me. 3d. None but persons of undoubted responsibility need ask for credit, as all others will be promptly refused. Jan. 21, 1856—*tf.* J. M. MILLS.

Pinkerton's Ague Pills.

A certain and speedy cure for Ague and Fever, and Chills and Fever, in all stages of the disease. The proprietor, in offering this medicine to the public, does so with the fullest confidence in its success, and it needs but a fair trial to convince any and all persons of its value as a remedy. It requires no preparation of the system, or effect a cure, for while it is calculated to remove the disease, it at the same time restores the general health of the system. The combination is among the simplest medicines known to the profession, and is entirely safe as a popular remedy. It has been used in a great number of cases during the last three months, by men, women, and children, and in no instance has it failed to effect a permanent cure. This gives it great superiority over the other remedies in use, for while they only arrest the disease for a time, this medicine drives it entirely from the system. Let those suffering with the disease give it a trial and they will soon add their testimony with many others in proof of its happy effect. C. M. PINKERTON, Druggist, Frankfort, Ky. Oct. 24—*tf.*

LOST.

ON Monday evening last, a BLACK MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS in bank notes, and several valuable papers, was lost by me. The book is more than the money, and as they can be of no value to the finder, I will give a reward for their return to the Yeoman or Commonwealth office in Frankfort, and a still more liberal one for the money and papers together. Feb. 27—*td.* JOHN CARTER.

FOSTER'S IMPROVED BUILDING BLOCK.

POSSESSING the beauty of polished marble and warranted equal in strength and durability to the best sandstone—with a cost no greater than the common brick. The undersigned having made arrangements for the manufacture of this building material is ready to contract to furnish the same in any quantity, at any point in the State. Feb. 26, 1856—*td.* R. T. P. ALLEN.

LOUISVILLE Journal copy four months and send bill to this office.

FARMERS BANK OF KY. STOCK, CERTIFICATES LOST.

(CERTIFICATES No. 747, dated Nov. 17, 1853, for five shares of \$100 each, dated January 29, 1854, for five shares of the stock of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky which issued to Thomas Metcalfe now deceased, in his lifetime, are lost, destroyed, or mislaid, no such certificates being found after diligent search and inquiry by the undersigned. All persons are hereby called upon to show cause why a new certificate or new certificates shall not be issued by the Bank in lieu of those lost, destroyed, or mislaid as aforesaid, for which I shall in due time make application to said Bank. LEONIDAS METCALFE, Son of Thomas Metcalfe, deceased. Feb. 28, 1856—*td.*

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

C. B. CAMP & CO., 123, MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS in all kinds of FASHIONABLE SILK AND BEAVER HATS; CLOTH, CASSIMERE & GLAZE. Do CAPS: MEN'S AND BOY'S WOOL HATS, all kinds and colors; PANAMA, MARACAIPO, CURRACOA AND GRANA. PEDAL, RUTLAND, CANTON & FLORENCE BRAID HATS; LEIGHORNS, all colors; CHILDREN'S HATS, STRAW HATS AND CAPS; LADIES' AND MISSES' FLATS; PALM LEAF HATS. HATTERS STOCK, PLUSHES AND TRIMMINGS.

We invite the attention of dealers and others to the examination of our stock—we feel assured that we shall be able to offer superior inducements to both cash and prompt time buyers. Feb. 21—*td.*

Children's Shoes.

A NEW supply of Children's and Misses KID and GOAT MOROCCO BOOTS, received this day by Express, and for sale by W. M. TODD. Feb. 25, 1856.

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL, PATENTED MAY 16th, 1854.

THIS MILL has been sold to the present season at Baltimore and Cincinnati alone; and so far known, have given universal satisfaction. For portability, simplicity of construction, and convenience of use, the Little Giant has no equal. It weighs from three to five hundred pounds, according to size, can be adjusted and used with convenience by anybody. The Little Giant has received the First Premium at every State Fair from Missouri to Maryland the past fall, and that in the most complimentary manner. These Mills are guaranteed against breakage or derangement, and warranted to grind feed from ear corn, and grist or fine hominy from shelled corn, with a degree of ease and convenience for farm purposes never attained before.

Little Giant No. 2 is offered at \$40 complete, ready for attaching the team, warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour with one horse. No. 3, at \$50, will grind from 10 to 15 bushels per hour, according to degree of fineness, and can be worked advantageously with one horse. No. 4, at \$80, will grind from 15 to 30 bushels per hour, with two horses. Cost of transportation added to the above prices, when sold by Agents. SCOTT & HEIDELBERG, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by N. J. Water street, Cincinnati, Ohio. E. L. SAMUEL, Frankfort, Ky. SANDERS & REITH, Lexington, Ky. JOHN OSBORN, General Agent.

Feb. 25, 1856—*td.*

Executor's Sale.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on Saturday, the 3rd day of March next, all of the personal property of the late SUSANNAH PENN, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a good Milch Cow, a good Buggy, some Stone Coal, provisions for horses, &c., &c. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Tavern Stand, lately occupied by the deceased, in Frankfort, known as PENN'S.

TERMS—For sums of five and under cash; over that amount six months credit, notes with good security required before the property is removed. WILLIAM L. SCOTT, Executor. February 22, 1856—*td.*

On 3d Monday in April next.

(The 21st.) I as Executor of Susannah Penn, deceased, will sell PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, (unless it is sooner disposed of), the following: Summer Clothing; Neckties; Camlets; Camel Jeans; Bone Drills, &c.

Tavern House and Lot.

Of which the said Susannah Penn died seized, in Frankfort. The house has about thirty rooms, and is well adapted to the purposes of a tavern. There are situated on the lot.

GOOD FRAMED STABLE.

Capable of accommodating thirty or forty horses. Also, a Smokehouse, Dairy, and all the necessary buildings and out-houses. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months—the purchaser to give bond with good security, and a lien will be retained to secure the payments.

Any person desirous of looking at the property may call on Mr. R. Gillespie for information. I will sell the property PRIVATELY upon terms advantageous to purchasers. W. M. SCOTT, Feb. 23, 1856—*td.* Ex'or of Susannah Penn.

Armageddon.

Remarkable book, just received and for sale by TODD'S BOOKSTORE. Feb. 23, 1856.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, at its virtual November Term, I, as Commissioner appointed by the court, will offer to sale, at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, on the Third Monday in March next, 17th.

Two Valuable Tracts of Land. Parts of the large farm of S. F. J. TRABUE, lying on the waters of South Elkhorn, in the county of Franklin, about 5 miles from Frankfort, and upon the Leestown road from Frankfort to Lexington.

One tract contains 340 1/2 ACRES, with a creek passing directly through it, and heavily surrounded by a new stone wall, and the very best stock of cultivation, whole of the tract is in a very high state of cultivation, nearly all being first rate heavy land, a good portion well as in blue grass, with a bold never failing spring near the house. It has a

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE.

Stables, Grainaries, an excellent Orchard of Peas and Apples, and likewise an abundance of timber for all purposes desired. The other tract lies adjacent to the one just described, containing

184 1/2 ACRES.

And not inferior in any particular, well watered by the same creek passing through it, a sufficiency of timber for all purposes desired, a spring of excellent water bubbling out of the eminence upon which the house stands, and likewise nearly surrounded by the same character of stone wall described above.

The first tract is lot No. 4, and the second lot No. 5, as described upon a plot now in my possession, which any one can see by calling at my office in the city of Frankfort. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given, and a lien retained to secure the payment of the purchase money. JOHN RODMAN, Commissioner. Frankfort, Feb. 16, 1856—*td.*

NEW COAL OFFICE.

No. 64, Third street, between Main and Market, (under Apples Hall) LOUISVILLE, KY. We have on hand a large supply of the best Pittsburgh Coal, from our Mines, which we will sell at the lowest market rates.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Feb. 20, 1856—*td.* M. DRAVO & SONS.

The Presbyterian Critic.

VOL. I, 1855. A few bound copies of this valuable religious periodical, published by an association of gentlemen, by Rev. Stewart Robinson and Rev. Thos. E. Peck, for sale at \$1 25 in muslin, and \$1 50 half leather. For sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Landreth's Warranted Garden Seed.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS. SOLE AGENT FOR FRANKFORT AND VICINITY. For the sale of seed from this long known and well tried establishment, has received and opened a large invoice, the growth of 1855, and is prepared to supply his customers.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1856, containing a complete catalogue of his seed, furnished gratis on application as above. Feb. 20, 1856.

SPHEROTYPES.

THE new style of Picture taken on glass, called SPHEROTYPE, is attracting the attention of artists in all parts of the country, as it is the most BEAUTIFUL STYLE OF PICTURE EVER YET PRODUCED.

A. BISBEE, who is the inventor of the Spherotype, will be at Dr. HAMBLETON'S Daguerrian Gallery, during the next week, to accommodate those who wish to obtain likenesses superior to any they have heretofore seen. It is only necessary to see this kind of Picture to be convinced that it

CANNOT BE EQUALLED by any other kind. It appears to stand out from the background with that relief never before seen in any Picture, and can be COLORED EQUAL TO THE FINEST PAINTING. Persons wishing to profit by this great improvement as Mr. B.'s engagements render it impossible for him to remain here but a short time. Ladies and Gentlemen will confer a favor by calling to see specimens, at Dr. HAMBLETON'S GALLERY, opposite the Capital Hotel. Feb. 18, 1856—*td.* A. BISBEE.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

WE have sold out the stock of goods of the late firm of V. S. WEST & CO. to Mr. GEO. A. ROBERTSON, and recommend him to our customers as a gentleman with whom they will find it pleasant to deal. All those indebted to the late firm of V. S. WEST & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their indebtedness, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. The undersigned is authorized to settle the business. M. D. WEST, Surviving partner of the firm of V. S. WEST & CO. Feb. 15, 1856—*lm.* [Yeoman copy.]

